

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET April 16 - 22, 2020

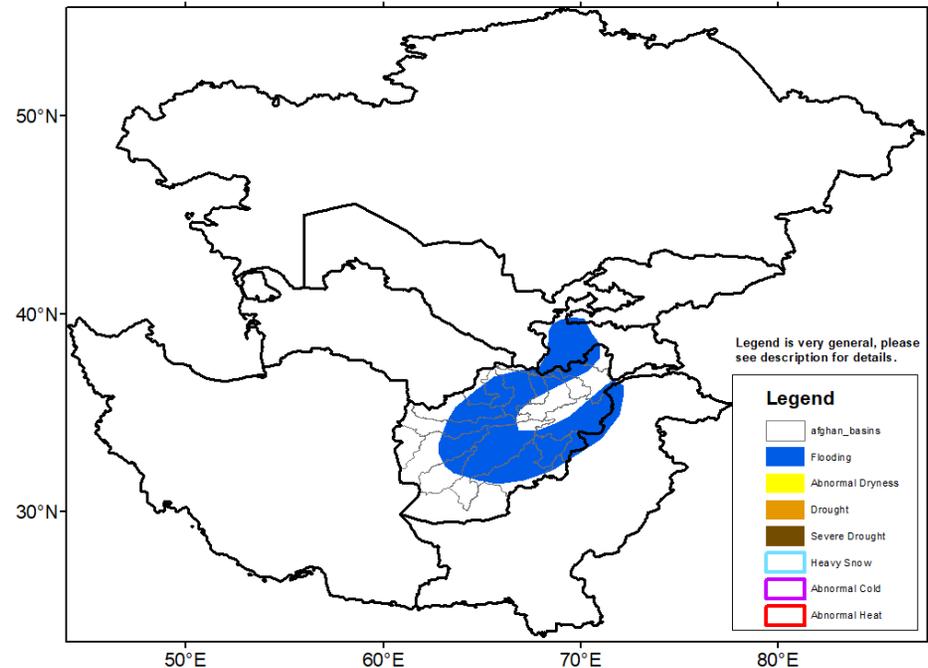
Temperatures:

Below normal temperatures were observed across Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan during early April. Freezing temperatures extended as far south as Uzbekistan and the lower elevations of northwest Afghanistan. Above normal temperatures were limited to Kazakhstan from April 5 to 11. Model solutions indicate that below normal temperatures are likely to persist across Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan due to frequent precipitation. However, minimum temperatures are forecast to remain above freezing at the lower elevations.

Precipitation

Multiple low pressure system during March and into early April resulted in frequent rain and high-elevation snow across Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and southern parts of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. According to the RFE satellite estimates, more than 100 mm of precipitation occurred across northern and western Afghanistan during the past 30 days. The cumulative effect of this precipitation and rapid snow melt caused severe flooding in more than a dozen provinces of Afghanistan.

Occasional rain and high-elevation snow (25 to 100 mm, liquid equivalent) are forecast to continue across Afghanistan and Tajikistan into the latter half of April. Due to recent heavy precipitation and saturated soils, additional rainfall along with continued snowmelt are likely to worsen ongoing river flooding or trigger flash flooding. A large flooding hazard is necessary due to the predicted widespread heavy precipitation along with uncertainty on exactly where flash flooding may occur. According to a report from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, there are an increasing number of hopper bands across parts of southern Iran and Pakistan.



Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), and assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.

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